

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 70. Weather, cloudy to fair.
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, FEBRUARY 25.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.36c; Per Ton, \$67.20.
88 Analysis Beets, 8s 2 1/4d; Per Ton, \$75.20.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1854

VOL. XLIII., NO. 7348.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPANESE GRAFTERS

Reason Why Honolulu People Can't Keep Servants.

By reading the following article from the English part of the Hawaii Shippo of this date, many housekeepers of Honolulu will know why they have trouble in retaining the services of Japanese servants:

"From Makiki district come reports of much trouble caused by Japanese employment agents who are said to be the cause of the many changes of positions by Japanese servants. It has long been a source of complaint among those who employ Japanese as house servants that the servants do not remain in one place long, and according to the Makiki report, that is due largely to the scheming of the employment agents. The latter get those for whom they secure positions under their control and then shift them around, making them change jobs. On each change they get commission, for securing a job or for getting a servant. It is a nice grafting scheme, and all the agents need is to have servants moving around often enough, to enable them to make a fortune. Similarly, it is said, hotel men are causing trouble by their work in connection with immigration to the Coast. They are always sending people away, and they keep a lot on hand, waiting for a steamer. If there is to be some time before the steamer goes, the Japanese who are waiting are turned over to work as servants, whether they know anything about such work or not. They are to hold themselves ready to leave their positions whenever notified to do so. From this system come the incompetent servants and many of the sudden resignations from jobs.

"The best remedy is probably a license law to regulate the employment agency business. There are too many employment agents. The result is that in order to make a living they have to spend about as much effort getting people out of jobs as getting them in. When a man is gotten out of his job, there is a fee in getting him another. Men who are utterly ignorant and irresponsible come to Honolulu and, willing to do anything to escape real work on a plantation, they open an 'employment office,' which is really a small grafting concern that preys upon its neighborhood.

"If the Legislature will pass a law requiring a reasonable license to be paid by employment agents, there will be far less of them. It might also make provision for some sort of bond, to insure responsibility. Honolulu is in danger of being crowded by small, swindling 'employment offices' which are only trouble-makers in the district they occupy."

JAPAN TO BUILD NEW CONSULATE

According to the following item in the Hawaii Shippo, the Japanese government is going to build a new consulate in Honolulu. The appropriation therefor is large enough to create an architectural ornament:

"The need for an appropriation for a new Japanese consulate has long been felt, and yet has not been fulfilled, owing to the dissolution of the Diet and other causes. According to a recent report, however, the present session of the Diet has at last appropriated 200,000 yens for the new building, the money to be spent in three years, the appropriation for 1906 being 50,000 yens. The location will, no doubt, be the present consular residence on Nuuanu avenue. The old house is to be taken down and the new one to be built thereon. With the \$100,000 a tolerably good looking consulate will be built, such as we may well be proud of. And we would like to see that the occupant of the new building will raise his worth in proportion."

IMPROBABLE RUMOR ABOUT MOLOKAN-JAPANESE TROUBLE

A rumor reached the city yesterday by the steamer W. G. Hall that the Molokans and Japanese of Kapaa had had a ruction, the story being that the latter were displeased because they had to vacate their former quarters in favor of the Molokans and were compelled to live any old way until their new quarters are finished. The rumor went so far as to say that the Molokans finally brought out some shotguns and drove the Japanese into the bushes.

James B. Castle stated last night he had heard nothing of the kind above mentioned, dismissing the rumor with the word "Nonsense." He received a letter from Manager Fairchild of Makee plantation, and the letter contained nothing about trouble. It referred mainly to the building of the new village of the Russians.

Acting-Governor Atkinson had not been advised of trouble and placed no faith in the story.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

Put in Active Sunday at Different Places.

The service at the Rapid Transit men's clubhouse yesterday morning at 10 o'clock was in the nature of an experience or testimony meeting. Everyone present took part, and found themselves much encouraged and strengthened by hearing each of the others' trials and triumphs, both as men and as Christians.

The services at the prison, in charge of John M. Martin, were specially bright and hopeful. Secretary Brown carried a strong message of good cheer to all, showing that, with a faithful purpose to serve Christ in their hearts on leaving their present surroundings, a life of honor and usefulness was possible to each one. Mr. Day and Mr. Miller both spoke with their usual vigor and emotion. A special feature of the meeting was the singing of two selections by a strong chorus from Mr. Rider's Kakaako mission and a finely rendered solo by Miss Maddock.

There was a good attendance at the 4:30 p. m. meeting in Association Hall. Dr. Doremus Scudder was at his best, and spoke powerfully on the subject of prayer. He quoted many passages of scripture proving the almost inconceivable and illimitable power of prayer, when properly used. He also gave several instances of almost miraculous and instantaneous answers to prayer in his own family. Many expressed themselves as greatly helped by the speaker's able and earnest exposition.

At the close of the supper following the address, Secretary Brown, who severs his official connection with the association at the end of this month, received many expressions of esteem and regard not only from the president and members of the various committees, but from others who had learned to love him for his Christian courtesy in meeting them as strangers in the city and at the hall.

NEW FIELD GUN FOR THE ARMY

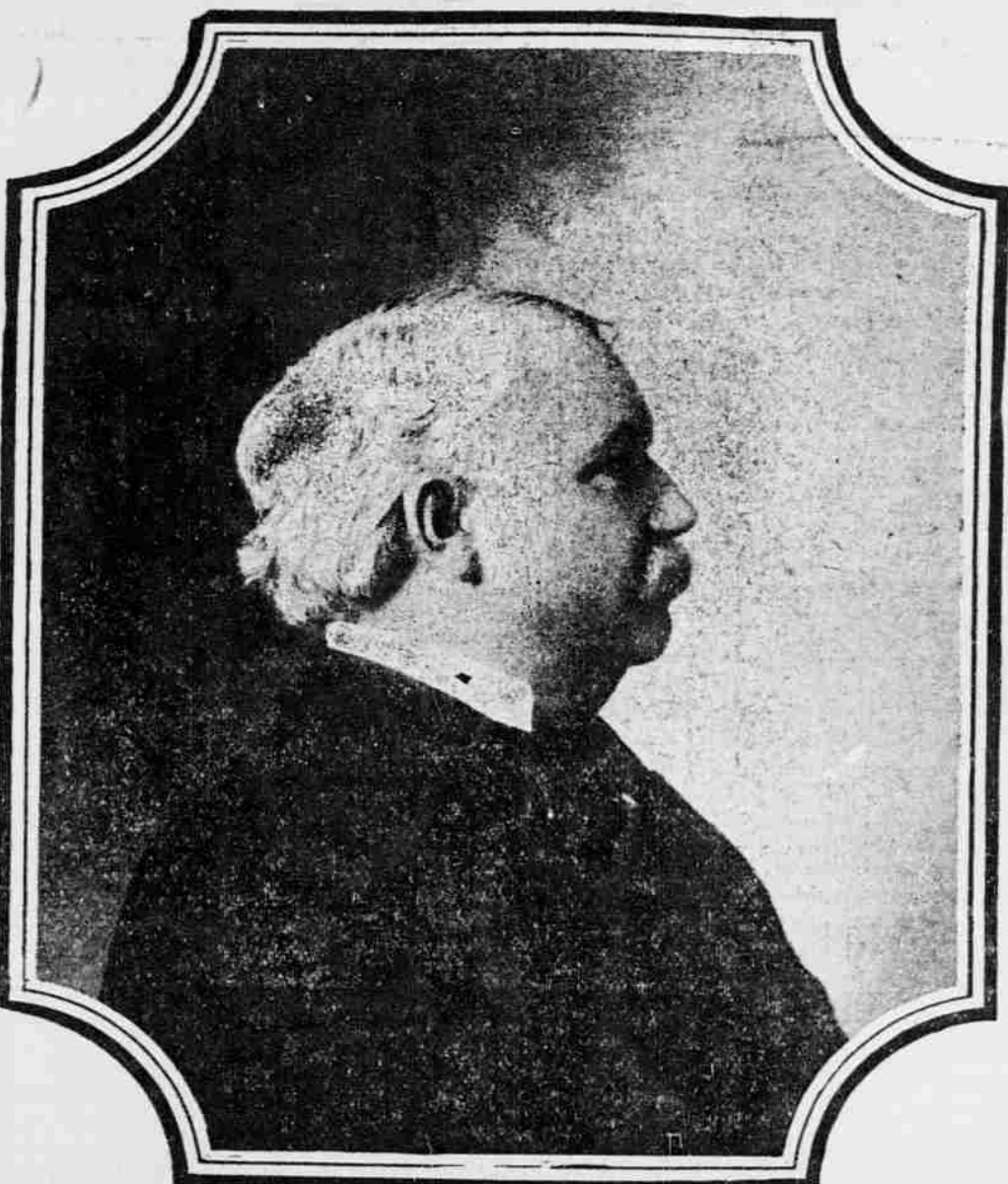
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—General Crozier, chief of the Ordnance Department, has given testimony before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in explanation of his estimate for the field guns adopted two years ago.

"The new gun," so he said, "is not very much more powerful than the old one. It is of a little smaller caliber, nevertheless firing a little heavier projectile. The principal difference in the carriage is that for the new gun it permits a very long recoil of the gun upon the carriage on discharge. This recoil is sometimes over three feet. For this reason the action of the gun upon the carriage in the recoil is very gentle and the carriage is not displaced nor is any time lost in re-aiming the gun. Instead of firing one or two rounds a minute, as was possible with the old gun, the new gun will be ready to fire fifteen times in one minute."

The general hopes to supply the army with 250 batteries of these guns; that is, at the rate of two guns per thousand men, for an army of 500,000 men, which, he says, is a very moderate estimate. Thus far, he said, the committee had appropriated enough for sixty-nine such batteries of four guns each, of which thirty-five batteries have been for the regular army and the reserves, and thirty-four have been for the use of the militia. At the present rate the supply will be completed in 1913.

PRESIDENT CASTRO STIRS UP THINGS

EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON DIES AT HIS IOWA HOME



THE LATE DAVID B. HENDERSON.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

DUBUQUE, Iowa, February 26.—Former Speaker Henderson is dead of paresis.

David Bremner Henderson, Republican, of Dubuque, Iowa, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840; was brought to Illinois in 1846 and to Iowa in 1849; was educated in common schools and at the Upper Iowa University; studied law with Bissell & Shiras, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865; was reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age; enlisted in the Union army in September, 1861, as private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of that company, serving with it until discharged, owing to the loss of his leg, February 26, 1863; in May, 1863, was appointed commissioner of the board of enrollment of the Third District of Iowa, serving as such until June, 1864, when he re-entered the Army as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers and served therein until the close of his term of service; was collector of internal revenue for the Third District of Iowa from November, 1865, until June, 1869, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson; was assistant United States district attorney for the northern division of the district of Iowa about two years, resigning in 1871; became a member of the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 22,512 votes, to 15,493 for J. H. Howell, Democrat, and 78 for E. J. Dean, Populist. At the organization of the House was elected Speaker for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress. Refused to be a candidate for the Fifty-eighth Congress because of a difference with his party over the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Henderson was a supporter of Hawaiian annexation, and following the event showed a friendly interest in the Territory. On the opening of the Pacific cable he sent the following message to the Advertiser:

"Speaker's Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1903.—Advertiser, Honolulu: Congratulations on cable connections—one of the greatest events of the century. This will bring the Sandwich Islands and the United States still closer together and for their mutual good.

On November 6 last Mr. Henderson was reported by cable to be dying, but he has fought the destroyer off until now.

OREGON GIRLS ENJOY OUTING AT HALEIWA

Haleiwa Hotel was in the possession of the Oregon girls Saturday evening and all day yesterday. The young ladies were charmed with the beautiful hostelry and grounds and only wished that they could have remained there a day longer.

On Saturday afternoon the Oregon party, chaperoned by Mrs. Weathered, and conducted by Mr. Downing, went to Haleiwa, stopping off en route at Ewa plantation, which they inspected under the direction of L. P. Tenney, the venerable guide for the big sugar estate. The methods of producing sugar were entirely new to the young ladies and it proved an interesting excursion. The party was then picked up by the regular Wai'alua train and taken to the hotel.

In the evening the lanais were cleared and a dance was given in honor of the Oregon girls, which was largely attended. Many of the plantation folk were present and there was, of course,

MR. BALDWIN WILL UNDERGO OPERATION

Henry P. Baldwin, the eminent planter and man of affairs, will undergo the mastoid operation on his right ear this morning at the Queen's Hospital. This was decided yesterday at a consultation of the physicians in the case, Drs. Waterhouse and Baldwin; Dr. Rogers, the ear specialist, and Dr. McDonough of Toronto University, who is an eminent specialist on ear diseases.

Mr. Baldwin spent a good night on Saturday, but last night was somewhat worse.

the usual large contingent of Honolulu people who were staying over the week-end. The evening was a delightful one for all concerned. Yesterday the day was devoted to resting and enjoying the surf-bathing. The party returned to town last night on the "Haleiwa Limited," tired but happy over the outing. Tomorrow the party leaves in the steamer Kinau for the volcano, returning to town on Saturday.

Would Break Away From Monroe Doctrine and Expel the Foreigners.

The People Are Said to Desire an American Protectorate and Immediate Intervention --More Bloodshed in Russia.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WILLEMSTAD, Dutch West Indies, February 26.—It is reported that President Castro of Venezuela has decided to break with the Monroe doctrine and expel foreigners.

The populace is reported to be desirous of an American protectorate and immediate intervention.



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

KAISER WILHELM'S SILVER WEDDING IS CELEBRATED

BERLIN, February 26.—Kaiser Wilhelm has been congratulated by deputations of governmental bodies upon the anniversary of his silver wedding. Subjects of the Empire have denoted ten million marks for charity in celebration of the event.

ROYAL MARRIAGE TUESDAY.

Arrangements have been completed for the marriage of Prince Eitel on Tuesday.

William II., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Londenburg-Augustenburg, who is one year younger than he. The Emperor was 47 years of age on January 27. Prince William Eitel-Frederick, to be married tomorrow, is the Kaiser's second son, born in 1883.

BLOODY FACTION FIGHT.

WARSAW, February 26.—In a fight between Socialists and National Democrats one was killed and fifteen wounded.

LIFE FOR LIFE THRICE.

ODESSA, February 26.—Three policemen were killed here by a bomb. Cossacks afterward killed three anarchists.

ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT PROMOTED BY STUDENTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—From the many reports received by the State Department from its representatives in the East relative to the anti-American boycott, its extent, the prospects of its continuance and the amount of injury it has inflicted on American trade, two selected at random from the North and the South have been made public. In neither is there any hint of violence, and the movement, it is stated, is confined strictly to trade limits.

The report from North China brings the history of events up to the close of 1905. At that date the boycott movement had been "nearly all talk" in the principal cities, says the correspondent, who adds: "The student class, as the willing workers of the boycott organization, has done its best to keep the issue alive and to some extent has succeeded, much against the wishes of the merchants, who have had enough and never want to see another boycott. But this talk and undercurrent of agitation has not been shown to any great extent in the business affairs related to American products. There has been timidity in buying and in some instances cancellation of orders under the spur of threats, but despite denials from some Americans, it is well-known to the majority that such conduct upon the part of Chinese buyers has not been the rule. This statement, however, does not apply to the product of the Standard Oil, which has been opposed in many places outside of the principal cities in Northern China. As to that condition it can only be said that thorough investigation will prove that trade competition has as much to do with it as Chinese antagonism. That underhand methods have been employed against the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company is becoming

plainer every day. At present the attack on these two companies is apparently centered in and around Hankow, where obscure circulars have appeared and also many evidences of unfriendly intent. But at Soochow, Chinkiang, Chang Chow, Wu Hu, Kiu Kiang and many other places tributary to and on the Yang Tse there has also been more or less antagonism of late. The merchants are against the boycott, but under the lash of the guilds they must give a half-hearted acquiescence at least. If the officials so desire they can squelch the recrudescence of the movement in this section and by so doing will gain the support of the merchants. But, again, there is the now powerful student class, which under the teachings of foreign educated Chinese and perhaps others not friendly to American interests where they conflict with their own, has developed an influence recognized by officials, guilds, merchants and laborers."

From South China and, in fact, clear down to the Straits Settlements, comes the report that there is no improvement in the boycott situation; that trade is badly affected in most lines and there is little or no business outside the small union trade. American sewing machine companies report that the Chinese are afraid to go into its places. Although some are likely to buy, they are not willing to have a machine in their possession. The authorities claim there is no recognition here.

The report concludes: "If the boycott is called off tomorrow it will take many years to remove the ill effects from the injury done. At Penang American firms could not move any goods in their go-downs and Chinese refused to take the goods which they had already ordered."